(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2650.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1797.

Letter from Mr. Pickering, secretary of ſtate, to the chevalier de Yrujo, envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary of his catholic majeſty to the United States of America.

[Continued from our laſt.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8th, 1797.

"BUT (you ſay) you never could have imagined that I would have given to the Britiſh miniſter a piece of advice, which might enable him to alter his plan, by letting him know that the former one was diſcovered." And what, Sir, was the plan of the Britiſh to defeat which you deſired the American government to interfere? Why, according to your ſuſpicions, it was to march an army through the territory of the United States againſt Upper Louiſiana. If then the communications of your ſuſpicions to Mr. Liſton would induce him "to alter his plan," it would by a word or a letter, inſtead of an army, defeat the expedition; for it was not poſſible it ſhould go forward except through the territory of the United States; and conſequently the communication, inſtead of diſappointing, would have perfectly accompliſhed what you requeſted.

In your 5th paragraph you are pleaſed to mention what you conſider as another omiſſion of duty. That although on the 2d of March you wrote your ſuſpicions, and three days before you mentioned them verbally, yet on the 9th, I had not laid the matter before the preſident. I will take the trouble to ſhew with how little reaſon you have made this remark. The 2d of March was the day next preceding the diſſolution of congreſs; and at the cloſe of a ſeſſion the preſident is overwhelmed with buſineſs that cannot be poſtponed. On the 3d, the then preſident's term of office expired. On the 4th, the inauguration of the ſucceeding preſident was celebrated. The 5th of March was Sunday. The five following days were not unoccupied; and on the 11th March the anſwer to your letter of the 2d was given. And although you attach ſo much importance to your ſuſpicions, the details that I have given prove that they were then deſtitute of probability—that they were in fact unfounded, and conſequently of no importance; that as ſuch I then juſtly conſidered them; and therefore needed no "very powerful" motive to remain ſilent five days.

I cannot but regret that my reaſoning is ſo often not underſtood. When reciting my inquiry whether the poſts occupied by the troops of Spain within the territory of the United States had been evacuated; and your anſwer, that not having for ſome months heard from the baron Carondelet, you "were deprived of any information touching the ſteps taken for the execution of the treaty"—I put theſe laſt words between inverted commas, not as you ſay, "in order to draw attention"—but becauſe they were an exact quotation from the tranſlation of your letter. And when I added, in my report, "nevertheleſs he (the miniſter of his Catholic majeſty) had previouſly informed the baron de Carondelet of his ſuſpicions of a projected expedition from Canada," it was not to prove either that the baron had received your letters, or that you had received his: but as that very information was aſſigned by the baron as a reaſon for ſtill retaining and reinforcing the poſts, the obvious concluſion was that you wrote and tranſmitted to him the information with that view: and hence, that inſtead of diſclaiming all knowledge on the ſubject, candour ſhould have induced you to anſwer me, that although you had not received any late letters from the baron, and therefore you could not ſay what ſteps had actually been taken for the evacuation of the poſts, yet that on account of the ſuſpected expedition from the lakes, of which you had informed the baron, you preſumed (or you adviſed, and probably you did adviſe) that he would ſtill hold poſſeſſion of them "to cover Louiſiana." This "logic," Sir, I hope is intelligible; and at any rate, not "extremely falſe."

I cannot omit noticing your obſervations on the 5th paragraph of my report. If, as you were obliging enough to promiſe, you had favoured me with copies of the baron de Carondelet's two letters (of which you undertook to give me an oral, but literal tranſlation) inſtead of their "ſubſtance," I might have been more correct in reciting his aſſertion—That Mr. Ellicott had not given him notice of his arrival at the Natchez, as the commiſſioner of the United States for running the boundary line. Whether this was a complaint, or an "obſervation," as you chooſe to call it, every reader of your letter will ſee to be of no conſequence. But whether the aſſertion was founded or unfounded, was material; ſeeing, in the ſame letter, Mr. Ellicott is charged with having "carried his zeal ſo far as to attempt to get poſſeſſion of the Natchez by ſurpriſe," and an aſſertion follows, that "governor Gayoſo ſays he has in his power documents which prove evidently the intention of this attempt." This accuſation againſt Mr. Ellicott I conſidered as injurious, not to him only but the government; for which, in the character of commiſſioner, he was appointed to act. If other circumſtances induced me to doubt its correctneſs, the other complaint or "obſervation," which I knew to be unfounded, could not but increaſe my doubts. It was important, therefore, and my duty, to preſent them together to the preſident's notice. I have not "entirely miſtaken" this matter. In my report to the preſident, I did not undertake to recite what you "mentioned," but what you tranſlated from the baron de Carondelet's letters: you repeated the charge in queſtion; and it was not till then I handed you the copies of the baron's and Mr. Ellicott's correſpondence, ſhewing the repugnance of fact to aſſertion; and it was then that you bluſhed; as I had before been aſtoniſhed. And your remark, afterwards, was what I have ſtated in my report, "that you ſuppoſed the baron did not conſider Mr. Ellicott's letter as official." You then made no diſtinction between a complaint and an "obſervation," nor uſed the phraſe "in the rigour," nor any other qualifying words; except thoſe which are ſtated in my report.

Beſides, the baron had no right to expect any other evidence of Mr. Ellicott's appointment than his letter, until they ſhould meet for the purpoſe of commencing the buſineſs of their appointments; when, of courſe, they would mutually exhibit their commiſſions, and from the baron's anſwer of the firſt of March, it is plain that he expected no other notice; for he therein recognizes Mr. Ellicott as the commiſſioner of the United States.

In the laſt ſentence of your paragraph on this ſubject, you ſay, "That when, after a mixed and deſultory converſation upon various ſubjects, you had collected and methodized your ideas and committed them to writing, my anſwer and obſervations ought to have been confined to the written communication."—This obſervation, Sir, is inaccurate.

It may, however, be applied to a former part of your letter. You ſay that in our conference on the 27th of February, you mentioned to me the raiſing of 350 men at Montreal—that your informer ſaw them paſs through Johnſtown—and that you knew the Britiſh agents had treated with ſome of the Indian nations, concerning an expedition preparing on the lakes. But in your letter of the 2d of March, in which you were "to collect and methodize your ideas" on the ſubject of your ſuſpicions, you do not introduce one of thoſe ſuſpicions; of courſe, on your own principles, I ought, if they ever they had been mentioned, to have conſidered them as nullities.

In the 8th paragraph of your letter, you obſerve that my proof obtained from Mr. Ellicott's meſſengers, that he did not attempt to get poſſeſſion of the Natchez fort by ſurpriſe, is merely negative. I offered it only as ſuch. But the negative teſtimony of two men of good characters againſt a fact which they were likely to be acquainted with, if it exiſted, and whoſe exiſtence other circumſtances rendered improbable, and the aſſertion of which is mingled with aſſertions, by the ſame perſon, of other facts, of which ſome, or even one, is known to be unfounded, merits conſideration. There is, however, further evidence applicable to this caſe. In the letter dated at the Natchez the 5th of May, from lieutenant Pope to governor Gayoſo, you will ſee that the governor had made the like accuſation againſt the lieutenant. "A gentleman had informed him (the governor) that the lieutenant intented to attack the garriſon at that place." Lieutenant Pope, juſtly hurt by the groundleſs aſſertion, deſires the informer may be named, and required to acquit himſelf of his aſſertion, or be puniſhed as a falſe accuſer. The governor anſwers the next day,—ſpeaks of the information as communicated to lieutenant Pope in family converſation; and adds, that the informer was to be deſpiſed. Yet, from the pointed manner in which lieutenant Pope made the demand, it is evident that the information was preſented to him as a ſerious accuſation. After this detail, will it not be conjectured, that the governor's "documents" reſpecting Mr. Ellicott's "attempt" are of a piece with his "familiar converſation" with lieutenant Pope concerning his "intended attack?"

In the 9th paragraph of your letter, you ſay, that "after having diſcuſſed the hiſtory of theſe tranſactions, with all the force and accuracy which reſult from theſe obſervations, I aſſure, with a very ill grounded confidence, that upon a view of the whole it appears, that his majeſty's governors on the Miſſiſippi have on various pretences, poſtponed the running of the boundary line and the evacuation of the poſts." I muſt here alſo complain of miſrepreſentation. I did not in my report draw my concluſions from the hiſtory of theſe tranſactions—that is, of the tranſactions which you have previouſly mentioned in your letter, and which I have already noticed in this anſwer; but "upon a view of the whole correſpondence then and before ſubmitted to the preſident." This correſpondence I will now examine, to ſee whether the cauſes aſſigned by the Spaniſh governors, for poſtponing the running of the boundary line and evacuating the poſts, merit the name of reaſons, or of pretences.

Governor Gayoſo being informed of Mr. Ellicott's deſcending the Miſſiſippi, wrote to him on the 27th of February, deſiring him to leave his eſcort at Bayou Pierre, 60 miles from the Natchez. Yet the treaty preſcribed a military eſcort on each ſide to attend the commiſſioners in running the boundary line; and the Natchez as the place of their firſt meeting. The chief reaſon offered for this requeſt was, that if the troops of the two nations were brought together, "miſunderſtandings" might ariſe between them. Yet the treaty required their coming together to attend the commiſſioners when they were jointly running the boundary line. And the only reaſon the governor aſſigned for not evacuating the poſts, was "the want of veſſels," but which he expected would ſoon arrive.

On the 25th of February, governor Gayoſo and Mr. Ellicott fixed on the 19th of March to proceed down the river to Clarkeſville, near which it was ſuppoſed the boundary line would commence.

On the 9th of March governor Gayoſo informed Mr. Ellicott that the baron de Carondelet could not attend the running of the line in perſon, and that the whole buſineſs had devolved on him, the governor; but he feared he ſhould not be ready on the 19th. And then he endeavoured to draw Mr. Ellicott from his proper ſtation at the Natchez, by propoſing a viſit to the baron at New-Orleans.

March 12th, the governor again endeavoured to draw Mr. Ellicott from the Natchez, and recommended Loftus' Cliffs near Clarkeſville as the point of reuniting; and by way of inducement, ſaid that the geometer and other officers to be employed on the boundary line would ſtop at Clarkeſville.

On the 15th of March, the principal part of the artillery was taken out of the fort, and every appearance made of a ſpeedy evacuation; but on the 22d they were carried back to the fort and immediately remounted. A ſimilar movement took place at the latter end of April, after the arrival of lieutenant Pope and his troops at the Natchez. "The evacuation (ſays he) appeared to be going on with great life; when all at once the military ſtores were ordered back, their troops buſily engaged all night taking back and remounting the cannon." Here he very naturally expreſſes his ſurpriſe—"This kind of conduct (ſays he) appears ſtrange."

March 23d, the governor mentions that orders had been given by the general in chief of the province, to demoliſh the poſt at the Walnut Hills—becauſe their treaty with the Indians required it: but as he (Gayoſo) had ſince been informed of their unſettled diſpoſitions, he had ſent counter-orders, to prevent the fortifications being injured; ſuggeſting at the ſame time that the moving of the ſtores, &c. was ſuſpended only until the arrival of the American troops to take poſſeſſion of the poſt.

In this letter the governor informs Mr. Ellicott that lieutenant-colonel Guillemard was far on his way up; and, on his arrival, the running of the boundary line ſhould begin. The governor adds this aſſurance, "that there is nothing that can prevent the religious compliance with the treaty."

On the 28th and 29th of March, governor Gayoſo iſſued two proclamations, both bearing date the 29th, taking new ground for retaining the poſts, viz. until the right of the inhabitants to the real property is aſcertained. The governor is pleaſed to ſay that a negotiation was then carrying on between the king of Spain and the United States, to ſecure to the inhabitants of the Natchez the right to their real property; that that right could not be ſecured but by an additional article to the late treaty; and that he ſhould keep poſſeſſion of the country until that article ſhould be officially communicated to him, and until they were ſure that the Indians would be pacific. This laſt reaſon particularly warrants my aſſertion—that the governors meant for an indefinite period to avoid the evacuation of the poſts; for while a tribe of Indians exiſted in that quarter, the governors could not be ſure that they would be pacific. And as to their real property, ſeeing the great body of the inhabitants appear not to deſire the patronage of the Spaniſh government to ſecure it: as the government of the United States muſt be at leaſt as anxious as that of Spain to protect the inhabitants in their rights, when become citizens of the United States: I believe there can be no difficulty in deciding whether this is a reaſon or a pretence. Beſides, the negotiation mentioned by the governor about the real property of the inhabitants, has never exiſted, nor even been propoſed or hinted, either to or by the government of the United States. I hope, therefore, it will not be deemed harſh, or unbecoming in a letter of this kind, to ſay, that this motive for ſuſpending the evacuation of the poſts—that a negotiation was then on foot to ſecure the real property of the inhabitants—does not merit the title even of a pretence.

So ſoon as the governor diſcovered that his proclamations, inſtead of quieting the minds of the inhabitants, produced a contrary effect, he ſent two gentlemen of the ſettlement to inform Mr. Ellicott that he,

the governor, had received directions from the baron de Carondelet to have the artillery and military ſtores expeditiouſly removed from the forts, which were to be given up to the troops of the United States, immediately on their arrival. As this information did not remove ſuſpicions, Mr. Ellicott wrote the governor on the 31ſt of March, ſtating divers circumſtances which ſtill kept thoſe ſuſpicions alive. The governor anſwered on the ſame day in direct contradiction to the information given by the gentlemen, his agents, to Mr. Ellicott, and confirming the declarations made in his proclamations. He added alſo a new motive for retaining the poſts, viz. that the treaty left it doubtful whether, when the poſts ſhould be evacuated, the works were to be left ſtanding, or to be demoliſhed: concerning which the governor-general found himſelf obliged to conſult his Catholic majeſty; and had given the governor poſitive orders to ſuſpend the evacuations of the poſts until the matter ſhould be amicably ſettled between the two governments.

On the firſt of May, another motive is aſſigned for retaining the poſts—The envoy of his Catholic majeſty in the United States, had informed the governor-general of an attack propoſed againſt the Spaniſh part of Illinois (the upper part of Louiſiana) by the Britiſh from Canada, and therefore, the poſts at the Wa-nut-Hills and the Natchez muſt be kept for the defence of Lower Louiſiana.

This laſt motive is alſo offered as a reaſon why the running of the boundary line is poſtponed; as all their attention was drawn towards the defence of the province, againſt an invaſion which, as I have already ſhewn, was never contemplated.

To all facts, I have to add the declaration of general Wilkinſon, in his letter of June 2d, to the ſecretary of war—"I have (ſays he) information through a confidential channel, that it was determined as early as September laſt, not to give up the poſts on the Miſſiſippi." If this information be correct, no other proof is neceſſary to ſhew that all the reaſons from time to time ſuggeſted for not evacuating the poſts were mere *pretences*.

I have here brought into one view the moſt material facts relating to the queſtion between us, which are ſcattered throughout the reports made by me to the preſident of the United States on the 10th of June and 3d July, and by the ſecretary of war on the 30th of June, and the documents accompanying them, as they have been publiſhed. And from this brief recital it evidently appears as I have ſaid in my report, "That the governors of his Catholic majeſty, on the Miſſiſippi, have, on various *pretences*, poſtponed the running of the boundary line, and the withdrawing of his troops from the poſts they occupied within the territory of the United States: And that after repeated overtures, promiſes, and appearances of commencing the execution of the treaty between the two nations, in both theſe reſpects, their conduct demonſtrates that for an indefinite period they meant to avoid doing either."

You controvert this concluſion only on one ground. You ſay that the treaty ſtipulated merely that the Spaniſh *garriſons* ſhould be *withdrawn*, not that *fortifications* which might one day be prejudicial to the king's ſubjects, ſhould be *delivered up*: and hence you infer that the neceſſity urged by the two governors, of delaying to withdraw the garriſons until this queſtion is decided between the two governors, is not a *pretence*, but a ſubſtantial reaſon. Here I muſt obſerve that the governors had already demoliſhed the poſt at the Chickaſaw Bluff: And it appears in the foregoing recital that they were going to demoliſh the poſt at the Walnut-Hills; and the reaſon aſſigned is that the treaties with the Indians required the demolition; and governor Gayoſo aſſigns but one motive for ſuſpending that operation—that he had been informed of the unſettled diſpoſition of the Indians; yet afterwards this reaſon (that their treaties with the Indians required the demolition of the poſts) is forgotten, and their deſtruction, or their delivery with all the fortifications and other works ſtanding, is by the governors made to depend entirely on the iſſue of a negotiation between the governments of Spain and the United States! Can any farther proof be wanting to juſtify me in calling this a *pretence*? But you ſeem to rely on this your conſtruction of the treaty relative to the poſts: You have urged it in your letter to me of the 24th of June; and therefore I will conſider it.

The 2d article of the treaty having deſcribed the boundaries between the territories of the United States and Spain, thus proceeds—"And it is agreed that if there ſhould be any troops, garriſons or ſettlements of either party, in the territory of the other, according to the above mentioned boundaries, they ſhall be *withdrawn* from the ſaid territories within the term of ſix months after the ratification of this treaty, or ſooner if it be poſſible; and that they ſhall be permitted to take with them all the goods and effects which they poſſeſs" But to juſtify your retention of the poſts, you ſay that the demarcation of the boundary line ſhould precede the withdrawing of the garriſons: Yet *you* ſuppoſe it *probable*, and his Catholic majeſty's governors *well know*, that the Chickaſaw Bluff, the Walnut Hills, and the Natchez are within the territory of the United States.

Governor Gayoſo ſpeaks of the boundary line as being near Clarkeſville, a place many miles below the Natchez; and he alſo knew the reſult of Mr. Elliſcott's aſtronomical obſervations on the ſpot, which aſcertained the Natchez to be about 39 miles north of the ſouth boundary of the United States.

There being then not a ſhadow of doubt with reſpect to the poſition of theſe poſts—that they are all within the territory of the United States, there was no neceſſity previouſly to run and mark the boundary line, which, beſides, if ſet about in good earneſt, it would take at leaſt a year to accompliſh through a wilderneſs of many hundred miles in extent; and therefore it never could have been contemplated as neceſſary to precede the evacuation of the poſts, which was to be effected in ſix months, or ſooner if poſſible. Yet fifteen months have elapſed, and you ſtill keep poſſeſſion.

But you ſuggeſt that it is at leaſt doubtful whether by the treaty it was intended to leave the fortifications ſtanding, when the garriſons ſhould be withdrawn: You ſay "It is not to be preſumed that it could ever have been the intention of his Catholic majeſty to deliver up fortifications, which, beſides that they have coſt him conſiderable ſums of money, may, by the effect of political viciſſitudes, be one day prejudical to to his ſubjects." I feel much reluctance to attempt the refutation of a conſtruction ſo obviouſly erroneous. It is probably the firſt time that to "withdraw" or retire from a place has been imagined to intend its deſtruction. If at the formation of the treaty the demolition of the poſts had been intended, it would aſſuredly have been expreſſed. But doubtleſs the idea never occurred, until it was found convenient to make it a pretence for holding the poſts. The phraſes "to withdraw a garriſon," to evacuate a poſt or country, have as determinate a meaning as any in the Engliſh language; and their meaning is aſcertained by frequent uſe in treaties; and to deſtroy a country or a fortified place from which is ſtipulated to "withdraw" an army or a garriſon, would be ſuch an act of barbariſm as ought never to take place among civilized nations—One of the lateſt treaties made by the United States (that with Great-Britain) has the ſame phraſe "his majeſty will withdraw all his troops and garriſons from all poſts and places within the boundary lines aſſigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation ſhall take place on or before the firſt day of June, 1796." And theſe expreſſions are uſed in the ſame treaty as equivalent to "the delivery of the ſaid poſts." The Britiſh treaty was in this manner accordingly carried into effect: the Britiſh troops were withdrawn and the works left ſtanding. The Britiſh officers were even careful not to expoſe the works to accidental deſtruction: for as the American troops did not reach the poſts by the firſt of June, ſmall Britiſh guards were left to preſerve the works from injury until the American troops arrived.

By the treaty concluded at Verſailles the 3d of September, 1783, between Great-Britain and Spain, it was agreed, "that the king of Great-Britain ſhould cauſe Eaſt-Florida to be evacuated three months after the ratification of that treaty, or ſooner, if it could be done." The evacuation took place, but no demolition of fortifications.

In the preliminary articles of peace between England, France and Spain, ſigned the 3d of November, 1762, it was ſtipulated "that as ſoon as poſſible after the ratification of theſe preliminaries, France ſhould evacuate Cleves, Weſel, and Gueldres, and generally all the countries belonging to the king of Pruſſia:" Were thoſe places demoliſhed, or the country laid waſte when the troops withdrew? Or were there any ſubſequent negotiations to remove any doubts on the ſubject?

But I have dwelt too long on a point that really required no elucidation.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

AMSTERDAM, *July* 18.

A TREATY of amity was ſigned at Aranjuez, by the prince of peace, on the part of Spain, and by the citizens Perignon and Valkenaer, on the part of the French and Batavian republics, by which the latter republic formally accedes to the treaty of amity ſubſiſting between France and Spain. The French and Batavian governments are on the point of ratifying this triple alliance which is chiefly directed againſt the Britiſh ſuperiority at ſea.

It is probable that admiral Jarvis has withdrawn from the cloſe inveſtment of Cadiz, to cruiſe off the port. Accounts from Gibraltar ſtate, that the Spaniſh fleet having exhibited ſome ſhew of putting to ſea, admiral Jarvis unmoored and proceeded into ſea room to meet him.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 13.

A defender from the north of Ireland, who was lately taken up at Limerick, on being examined by general Dundas, confeſſed that he had deſerted from the Louth militia, for the purpoſe of more extenſively promoting the cauſe he reverenced, and for which he would freely die. He ſaid he was one of the four that had been nominated to murder a clergyman named Nipe, which he was prevented from effecting, by an engagement with the Tipperary militia, in which he had been wounded. To the general's queſtion, "What he and his party wanted?" he replied, "Catholic emancipation, parliamentary reform, and an abolition of tythes."

Friday Mr. Spillard, the celebrated pedeſtrian traveller, arrived in Briſtol from London; this gentleman has travelled *on foot eighty nine thouſand miles*, through Europe, Aſiatic Turkey, Africa and America, on botanical and mineral reſearches.

The elections in Ireland ſeem to proceed without much diſturbance. Neither the *White Boys* nor the *Black Boys* are engaged in the buſineſs.

NASSAU, *Auguſt* 18.

Three American veſſels, viz. Cleopatra, Tait; Becca, Morris; and Active, Wilcox, ſent in here for having contraband articles on board, and libelled in the court of vice-admiralty, have been acquitted; and that part of the reſpective cargoes, which was contraband, condemned.

Auguſt 22.

The ſloop Polly, Pendleton, from Charleſton for Havanna, ſent in here by captain Redmond of the George privateer, has, after the contraband articles of her cargo being taken out, been allowed to proceed on her voyage without being proſecuted.

This day his honour the judge of the court of vice-admiralty gave his decree in the caſe of the cargo of the American ſhip Mercury, Roberts, captured by the Frances Louiſa, captain Coplinger; whereby he condemned that part of the cargo which appeared to be the property of Thomas Tunno and John Price, as they were reſiding and doing buſineſs in the dominions of Spain, at a time when Great-Britain is engaged in hoſtilities againſt our nation.

PROVIDENCE, *October* 14.

While with gratitude to the Supreme Diſpoſer of all events, we announce that the fever which ſwept off a number of our valuable citizens, has totally ſubſided in this town, we deeply deplore the condition of our afflicted brethren of Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. who are ſtill ſuffering under the ſcourge of this dreadful peſtilence. Such of our inhabitants as had removed, have returned or are returning, and buſineſs is again reſuming its former appearance.

NEW-YORK. *October* 12.

It is ſaid there is no American conſul at Havanna, nor in St. Domingo, to protect the trade and citizens of the United States; and the merchants make bitter complaints on that ſubject. It is ſuppoſed American agents at Havanna and the Cape might frequently ſave veſſels and cargoes—In Havanna, the Spaniards ſay, the Americans have no agent to take care of their concerns, and it is not *their* buſineſs.

Humanity towards ſeamen alone demands ſome proviſion of this kind; as they are often robbed of every article of money and cloaths and have not a friend to aſſiſt them. Theſe things certainly demand the immediate attention of government.

PLEASING.

Extract of a letter from a houſe of reſpectability in London, dated July 22, to a merchant of this city.

"Our government has this day paid, *in money*, the amount awarded by the commiſſioners to the individual claimants in America, for loſſes ſuſtained by illegal captures of your neutral ſhips, and property to a very conſiderable amount, with handſome profit, on the cargoes, and intereſt from the time captured, up to the firſt of July inſtant. This conduct muſt give very general ſatisfacttion with you."

October 14.

On referring to the decree of the French Directory of March 2d, ordering the ſeizure and confiſcation of American veſſels, which ſhould be found without certain papers, we find the 4th article in the following words:

"ARTICLE IV.

"In purſuance of the law of the 14th of February, 1793, the regulations of the 21ſt of October, 1744, and of the 26th July, 1778, reſpecting the manner of neutral veſſels and neutral merchandiſe, ſhall be complied with according to their form and tenor.

"Every American ſhip ſhall therefore be deemed a lawful prize, which ſhall not have on board a bill of lading in due form, according to the plan annexed to the treaty of the 6th of February, 1778, the execution of which is enjoined by the 25th and 27th articles of that treaty."

This article explicitly requires that all American veſſels ſhall be furniſhed with "a bill of lading in due form, accordingly to the plan annexed to the treaty of 1778."—The words "bill of lading," in a ſtrict ſenſe, as uſed by merchants do not include a role d'equipage; but the ſubſequent words "in due form according to the treaty of 1778," will doubtleſs extend the meaning to comprehend the role.

We cannot but expreſs ſome ſurpriſe that the preciſe requiſitions of this decree of the Directory ſhould have been ſo long neglected by perſons whoſe duty and intereſt are concerned. Not that we believe the moſt exact papers would ſave veſſels from all the pirates that infeſt the ocean and the French colonies; but we believe immenſe property might have been ſaved.

October 18.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſhip Citizen, from Liſbon, which place he left on the 19th Auguſt, informs, that on the 15th, admiral Jervis was ſtill before Cadiz, but nothing particular had taken place. The merchants and other inhabitants were returning into town, and it was ſuppoſed that the blockade would ſoon be given up.

Admiral Jervis had ſent orders to the commanding officer of the Britiſh ſhips in Liſbon, to embark all military ſtores, to man the Spaniſh prize ſhips, and ſend them to Plymouth.

BALTIMORE, *October* 21.

Extract of a letter dated Fort Schuyler, October 4.

"I have now the pleaſure to inform you, that yeſterday the canal was opened, and that every part of the work completely anſwered its intended purpoſe.—One batteau (carrying the flag of the United States) and three loaded ones, aſcended through the lock from the Mohawk into the canal, paſſed along the ſame, and deſcended through the lock into Wood Creek, (a diſtance exceeding two miles) in little more than 40 minutes. I believe the average paſſage will never exceed one hour: what the detention formerly was, I need not inform you. The ſupplying and diſcharging weirs fully anſwer my expectations; by their means the canal may at any time be filled or emptied in a few hours.—Each weir contains five paddles, three feet in length and two and a half in height, two of theſe

are sufficient to fill Wood Creek with as much as is requisite for loaded boats navigating therein."

October 23.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Unite Dodge, merchant in Cape Francois, to a merchant in Boston, dated September 15, 1797.

"Two years past the Cape appeared to exist only in name: it is now very populous and much rebuilt, and the inhabitants are so industrious and enterprising, as to make its increasing consequences almost exceed calculation or belief—the wisest scheme that could have been adopted by government, has been the renting out all the plantations, to the citizens of all colours without distinction of persons, by which tranquillity is secured to the republic—this plan, I am told, was first wisely suggested and effected, with uncommon exertions, by the commissioner Raimond, into whose hands the entire exercise of government has dissolved, since the embarkation of Santhonax, by the incorruptible general Toussaint."

Extract of a letter from Brownsville, dated October 3, 1797.

"Mr. Purslie of this place, arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, in 45 days.—He reports that the Spaniards have given up the posts to the United States—that Mr. Ellicott and the commissioners are now running the boundary line; and that governor Gayoso is now governor of New-Orleans."

Annapolis, October 26.

Solomon Frazier, John Craig, Richard Pattison and Charles Goldsborough, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent Dorchester county in the next general assembly.

Mr. Henry Lake, sheriff.

John Bennett, John Mitchell, John Young and William Potter, Esquires, are elected for Caroline county.

Mr. Oskar Thompson, sheriff.

To be SOLD Cheap,

A VERY neat and perfectly good PHAETON, with harness for a pair of horses. Inquire of the Printer.

October 25, 1797. 7w

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of election from the honourable the Governor and the Council to me directed, an election will be held on Tuesday the seventh of November next, at the city of Annapolis, for two persons to be returned as sheriffs of Anne Arundel county.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff.

October 25, 1797.

THE subscriber hath just received and opened a variety of seasonable GOODS, which he will sell, on reasonable terms, for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he most earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or account, of long standing, to come and discharge their respective balances, as are many of them, a longer credit cannot be given, and, without farther notice, suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next April and May terms.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

NOTICE,

THAT the LEVY COURT for Anne Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis, at the dwelling house of Mr. Jub Fowler, on the first Monday of November next, to appoint supervisors of the public roads in said county.

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. Co.

THE subscriber intends moving from his farm next month and wants a manager, a person that can come well recommended as a sober, honest, and industrious man, that is well acquainted with farming and planting; any one with the above character that wants employment upon a valuable farm will meet with great encouragement from the subscriber.

JOHN C. WEEMS.

October 23, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceased.

JOHN GWINN.

Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency to acquit me of debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, of John.

October 9, 1797.

Charles C. Cole & Andrew Williams,

TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public, that they have commenced business in a part of Mr. Wm. BREWER's house, in Church-street, near the hay-scales, where they mean to carry it on in its different branches; they pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

Orders will be received from the country and the strictest attention paid to them.

Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken out before the first day of January next.

DANIEL D. ADDISON, care of Walter Dulany, Annapolis.

Squire Boon, Nicholas Brice, John Bullen, John Brophy, care of George Mann, Adam Boyer, John Bull, Annapolis; Thomas Burgan, Cedes Point Neck.

Anne Correy, J. Calahan, Richard Cowden, William Coe, Annapolis; Richard or Jos. Cowman, Joseph Childs, near Annapolis.

Gabriel Duvall (2), John Davidson, William Davidson (3), Dawson & Co. Annapolis; Ben. Darnall, care of Wm. Cooke, Anne-Arundel county.

James Frost, Anne-Arundel county.

John Gwinn (7), Mr. George, Thos. Graham, Frederick & Saml. Green, Annapolis; Jacob Groys, Anne-Arundel county; John Goodman, Herring Bay.

Alexander Contee Hanson (2), Samuel H. Howard, John Hurst (2), Elizabeth Hazel, care of James Brice, capt. Richard Harrison, John Murrow, Annapolis; Thomas Hamilton, Mount Calvert.

Monsieur de Joubert, Annapolis.

Gen. H. Lee, Mons. Langloix, Annapolis.

Mrs. Mercer, E. Merdock, Gilbert Murdoch (3), Annapolis; Joshua Mayo, near Annapolis; Caleb Marriot, near Mrs. Urquhart's tavern.

Martin O'Duhigg (2), Annapolis; James Owens, Anne-Arundel county.

The Printer, William Paca (2), Edward J. Pryse, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Thomas Ruckle, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county (2), Vachel Stevens, Annapolis; rev. Thomas Scott, Anne-Arundel county.

Richard Tootell, Samuel Taylor, Annapolis.

Archibald Vanhorn, Annapolis.

Miss Watkins, Mr. Willmore, Memorable Walker (2), Joseph Wilkinson, care of Clem. Richards, Annapolis; Caleb Warfield, sen. Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

October 1, 1797.

Persons sending for any of the above letters are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

JAMES MATTISON,

HATTER,

In the house formerly occupied by ROBERT COUDEN, Esq;

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he has just received and will be constantly supplied with the best Canada beaver, raccoon and fox, and other materials of the best quality; he will be able to supply those who may honour him with their commands, with hats of a superior quality, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

An active LAD, about 15 years of age, would be taken as an apprentice.

Annapolis, October 19, 1797.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

WILLIAM W. LEWIS, Port-Tobacco, 1.
Thomas B. Clements, Charles county, 1.
George C. Smoot, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
William Shorvan, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
Jacob Clements, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
William M'Conchie, sen. near Port-Tobacco, 1.
William Wilkinson, Charles county.
Mr. Dejean, Pomonkey creek, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
John Brent, Port-Tobacco, 2.
Messrs. John Brent, & Co. 2.
James Fenwick, 1.
Joseph Green, sheriff of Charles county, 1.
Josiah Ford, Charles county, 1.
Samuel Hanson, Charles county, 1.

Port-Tobacco, October 1, 1797.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, praying an act to authorise the levy court of St. Mary's county to assess annually a sum of money on said county, to be paid me for support of my daughter Elizabeth Goodrich, an idiot, aged seventeen years.

MARY GOODRICH.

October 3, 1797.

To the EDITOR of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

OBSERVING a caution in your papers from John Maddox, of Charles county, informing those who may be interested, not to take any assignment of any account or accounts whatever that I may have against him, as all and every of them have been long ago settled.

I wish to inform the said Maddox, through the same channel, that few person or persons would take an assignment of any account or accounts that a suit has been obliged to be brought for, and a writ having been served on him (for the said account or accounts), some time before his caution made its appearance, he might have saved himself the trouble and expence, and made his settlements, which he is so ready to shew, appear in a court before an impartial jury.

JAMES BROWN.

Piccowaxen, Charles county, September 14, 1797.

Anne-Arundel county, October 12, 1797.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest bidder, at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 29th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

ABOUT thirty valuable country born SLAVES, late the property of JOHN WEEMS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of ten young men, eight boys, and several women, and children, and girls, many of whom are valuable and likely. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix.
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Upper-Marlborough, which, if not taken away by the first day January next, will be returned to the General Post-Office as dead letters,

MR. CHARLES BURGESS.
Mr. Levin Belt.
Mr. Charles Boarman.
Mr. Richard B. Gardiner.
Rinaldo Johnson, Esquire.
Mr. Trifftim Jordon.
Captain Samuel Maynard.
Mr. William Marlow.
Mr. Nrugieres.
Mr. Robert Sewell.
Mr. Richard Smith.

RICHARD W. BRASHEARS, P. M.

October 1, 1797.

Queen-Anne's county, October 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to petition the honourable legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency in my favour, occasioned by many unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to complete his legal title in part of a tract of land called A RESURVEY ON RIGHT AND GOOD REASON, which Thomas Johnson, Esq; conveyed to John F. Amelung, who conveyed the same to the subscriber before he became naturalized.

FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

October 4, 1797. CORNELIUS MILLS.

THE subscriber has just imported a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are, 4-4 Irish linens, calicoes, muslins, dimities, Marseilles, humhums, cottons, moreens, jeans, durants, bombasets, wildbores, camblets, bedtickings, brown sheeting, &c. men and women's cotton and worsted hose, plain and printed muslin shawls, cotton ditto, muslin, silk, Barcelona, Bandanna, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, black mode, Persians, &c. superfine first and second broad clothes, cassimers, Bath and elastic twilled and plain coatings, saddle and mixed plains, naps, halfthicks, Kendal cottons, white, red and yellow flannel, rose and match-coat blankets, fustians, fashionable cords, &c. Rum, sugar, coffee, chocolate, hyson, souchong and bohea teas, of superior quality.

A variety of tin ware, consisting of conjurers, stewpans, cheese-toasters, camp and common kettles, coffee biggins and pots, candle moulds and sticks, quart, pint and half pint pots, lanterns, funnels, tea waiters and servers.

Stationary of all kinds, blank folio books for ledgers, journals, day books, common-place and receipt ditto, testaments, psalters and spelling books.

Books elegantly bound in sattin, Russia, Morocco, calf, &c. in the best manner, and on the shortest notice,

By the public's devoted servant,
STEPHEN CLARK.

L O S T

FROM the shore of Strawberry Hill, a small ROW BOAT, about twelve feet long, with a yellow bottom, and painted red and green on the inside. Whoever will deliver the said boat to the subscriber shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

H. J. STIER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Hockley Mills, near Elk-Ridge Landing, on the 11th inst. negro BEN, about thirty-five years of age, five feet six inches high, a thick well set fellow, has a speck in the ball of one of his eyes; he carried off with him, a grey great coat, a dark blue jacket, white kersey under jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, strong shoes and an old hat. Ben formerly lived at Mr. David Stewart's quarter, on West-river, and may possibly be gone into that neighbourhood. The above reward will be paid on securing said fellow in any gaol, if taken out of the county, and TEN DOLLARS REWARD, if taken in the county, with reasonable charges if brought home, by

JOHN WRIGHT, Manager.

Hockley Mills, Anne-Arundel county, October 13, 1797.

For SALE,

On the second day of November next,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy, and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogsheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There will be seeded for the benefit of the purchaser from sixty to seventy bushels of wheat. The terms of sale will be, one fifth of the purchase money paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first of January, 1798, and the residue in four annual payments. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by the

DEVISEES under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

On the same day will be offered for sale,

A very valuable stock belonging to the above farm. The stock consist of several good plough horses, two pair of oxen, a large herd of cattle, an extensive flock of sheep, and a number of hogs. Also will be sold, a variety of household furniture, and all the farming and planting utensils that were used in cultivating the above place. Cash will be expected for all purchases under ten pounds, and above that sum bonds with good security in all cases will be required, payable in six months from the day of sale. The property will be disposed of by the

EXECUTORS under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

August 16, 1797.

For SALE,

At Strawberry-Hill,

Near Annapolis,

FOUR HORSES, six milch cows, two heifers, and four calves of this year; also two boats, one of which is as good as new, being made in Baltimore in the month of May.

COMMITTED to my custody, on Saturday the twenty sixth day of August, a negro woman by the name of SALL, who says that she belongs to a Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKER, of Loudon county, state of Virginia, she appears to be about five or six and twenty years of age, middling tall, and stout made; her cloathing a black hat, white linen shift and petticoat, and calico jacket. Her master or mistress is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or she will be sold for her prison fees and other expences, according to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

September 6, 1797.

In CHANCERY, October 5, 1797.

John Tilly,
against
William Wirt, Jacob Wirt, Elizabeth Johnson, Hendley Boswell, and Henny his wife, and Elizabeth Carnes, heirs of Uriah Jasper Wirt.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vesting in the complainant a legal title in lot No. 190, in the town of Hamburg, now included in the city of Washington, which lot is stated to have been sold to the complainant by Uriah Jasper Wirt, who was entitled to and seised of the same under the last will of his father Jacob Wirt; it is further stated, that the said Uriah Jasper Wirt hath since died, leaving the defendants his heirs, and that William Wirt, Jacob Wirt, and Elizabeth Carnes, have left the state, and reside in far distant parts; it is on motion of the complainant ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, and the news paper of George town, at least three times successively, before the end of November next, to the intent that the said defendants may have notice of his application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the first Tuesday in August next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE,

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to authorise the levy court of Saint-Mary's county, to assess annually a sum of money on the said county, for the support of Bennet Thompson, who is rendered unable to maintain himself.

September 11, 1797.

A Watch Lost,

BETWEEN the subscriber's dwelling house and Herring creek landing, on Friday last, a London made silver WATCH, the maker's name THOMAS WAGSTAFFE, London, No. 9818, the owner's name, ISAAC SIMMONS, neatly engraved on the back of the inside case, a small dent in each case may be seen near the crystal. Whoever finds the above Watch, and delivers it to Mr. WILLIAM HAYES, in Baltimore, or Mr. ROBERT DUVALL, in Annapolis, or the subscriber near Herring Bay, shall receive a reward of FOUR DOLLARS.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of GEO.

N. B. All watch-makers are requested to stop it if brought to them.

October 10, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of captain ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested, to the subscriber for payment.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

October 11, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HENRY PLUMMER late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally attested, in order that the debts may be ascertained, as provision may be made for the discharge of them; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

RACHEL PLUMMER, Administratrix.

RANAWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

ONE named SCOGIN, aged 20 or 22 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather fleshy, his complexion very black, his face full and round, his eyes very large; he is apt to laugh when spoken to, and shews large teeth, generally uses his left hand, and wore away a full suit of smart black cloaths, the coat long and full; he went away the 3d day of September last.

The other named MARSHAM, a carpenter and sawyer, about the same age and height with Scogin, but slim and of a lighter complexion; his cloathing is unknown; he went away about the 10th day of last September. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber, at West river, in Anne-Arundel county, or lodges them in gaol, so that he may get them, shall receive for each, if apprehended within twenty miles TEN DOLLARS, if further from home TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable travelling expences.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. If the above negro men return directly of their own accord they shall be forgiven.

West river, October 3, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that she intends to petition the general assemby of this state, at the ensuing session, for an act empowering the justices of Saint-Mary's county to levy a sum of money for the support of her daughter Deborah Davis, who is now a cripple on her hands.

MARGARET DAVIS.

NOTICE,

I INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay. TOWNLEY YATES.

Charles county, September 11, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by necessity to give notice, that he intends to petition the legislature, at the next session, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour, as he is utterly incapable of paying his debts.

WILLIAM WINSTANDLEY.

September 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

I SHALL petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

ALEXANDER A. LESLIE.

Prince-George's county, September 23, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland for a divorce from his wife.

WILLIAM BARROLL.

September 18, 1797.

For SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title. P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

STEPHEN WATKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 3, 1797.

Ridgely and Evans,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, selected in the most careful manner; also GROCERIES of various kinds, all which they offer for sale, at their store, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit, to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their constant customers, for past favours, and hope by their strict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are in arrears on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby required to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to release him from debts he is unable to pay.

S. T. DYSON.

September 18, 1797.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a streight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any person apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yesterday morning, and is endeavouring to cross the Bay, his rout will be to the Delaware state, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably fast; he is very black, and stoops a little, brisk and active, rather spare, but well proportioned, uncommonly slim betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a small space betwixt his two upper fore teeth, easily discovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifests confusion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.